AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
DETROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NO. 3 EAST 147 1-ST.—Exhibition.
STEINWAY HALL—2:30—Piano Recital.

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## Dusiness Notices

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE For always

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE New-York—No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-frst-st.; No. 842 Sixth-ave., bef. Fetty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sis.; No. 308 West Ewenty-third-st., cor, Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., ceaner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 92 East Fourte-uni-st., corner Union-square; No. 2,386 Fourth-ave. (Harican.) Wagnikaron—No. 1,322 F-st. London—No. 23 Bedford-st., Strand. Pams—No. 9 Rue Serbe.

## New-Pork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1889.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There is discord in the British Cabinet regarding the policy to be adopted toward. Ireland.

The celebration of the birth of the Spanish Princess has been begun at Havana. = :: Minister Lowell has submitted to the British Board of Trade the project for an international copyright treaty. The inquest on one of the victums of the Stellarton disaster has begun; the fire has been subdued.

Domestic.-The State Board of Canvassers met in Albany. Six persons were anflocated by coal gas in Cleveland. === The Light-House Board proposes to experiment with electric lights. The indicted Virginia Judges have been descharged. = A fire at Goshen, Ind., destroyed barhood of Millord, Penn.

CITY AND SUBCEBAN. - Several interesting papers were read vesterday before the National Academy of Sciences, \_\_\_\_ The Executive Committee of the World's Fair Commission decided upon Central Park as the site for the fair. \_\_\_\_ The efficial city canvass was made public. \_\_\_\_ A plea of afforder in the second degree was accepted in the Munzbers murder case, - Four witnesses testified before Committee. = Samuel J. David was committed to the Paterson Jail for murdering his wife, = Yale beat the University of Pennsylvania at foot-ball, === Two prisoners attempted to escape from a United States Marshal. General Sheridan's last witness was examined by the Warran Court. = A Coroner's jury found that Andrew J. Gillen murdered Miss Sigerson, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87,57 cents. Stocks active and higher, closing strong at a moderate re

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of light snow. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 38°; average, 4418°.

A drunken resident of Tenth-ave, indulged the other night in the time-honored pastime of jumping on his wife, and her life is despaired of. The jumper is in the hands of the police, and has a good chance of trying his talents in the treadmill.

Mr. William E. Chandler writes a letter in which he takes the view of most commonsense persons that a subscription for the benefit of General Grant would be a humiliation to him, and urges the renewal of a propositien made once before-that General Grant shall be placed upon the retired Army list, with the rank of General and an annual pay of \$17,500.

Forgery on forgery. First the Democrats forged the Morey letter. Then they made certain alterations on the forged envelope in order to help the fac-simile, thus committing, as Judge Davis explained, a forgery upon a forgery. Now it seems they forged the names of Democrats themselves to an appeal to soldiers to vote for Hancock. The Democratic campaign of 1880 surely reached the utmost limits of mean trickery.

The official canvass of the vote of this county, which was made public yesterday, shows some interesting results. It has been already noted that the refusal of many citizens to vote for Mr. Truax had the effect of decreasing Judge Rapallo's vote, whose name was on the same ballot, and of increasing the vote of Judge Folger, whose name was on the same ballot with Judge Russell. The official canvass shows 88,360 votes for Folger while General Garfield receives but 81,730, and 113,013 for Rapallo while General Hancock receives 123,015. This brings Judge Rapallo's majority in this county down to 24,653, whereas Hancock's majority is 41,285. The unofficial returns throughout the State have shown Folger and Rapallo to have a smaller vote than the respective Presidential candidate, as is usual with judicial candidates, and to follow them at about the same distance. It is probable, then, that the official canvass of the State, which began yesterday, will thing by turns and nothing long, has come to

considerably larger than that for General Garfield.

Composed as the Gladstone Cabinet is, of landowners and manufacturers, Whigs and Liberals, or Radicals, it is natural that there should be grave differences of opinion regarding Ireland. While the Whigs call for an early session of Parliament, so as to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain are strongly opposed to barsh measures, and decidedly in favor of land reforms. The position must prove perplexing to Mr. Gladsone, although he has cutridden greater dangers. His best course might be to extend the suffrage, redistribute the scats, and dissolve Parliament. With the powerful majority which he ought to have in the new Parliament, elected under such conditions, he would be able to legislate success fully for Ireland. But the Irish troubles are too pressing and the Liberal party is too sluggish and indecisive to expect that any sweeping measures of electoral reform or Irish relief will be adouted promptly.

The Executive Committee of the World's Fair Commission, by a vote which they refuse to disclose, adopted yesterday resolutions cilling upon the authorities of the City and State to give the use of Central Park for the Exhibition of 1883. This persistent disregard of public sentiment upon this question is a little exasperating. These gentlemen should know that the people of New-York are inflexible upon one point-that such parks as they have, none too many and no one of them too large, they will keep as they are, They have refused to give any part of them up as sites for militia armones. They have refused to allow Central Park to be used as a parade-ground even a few afternoons in the year. They certainly will not permit a large section of the Park to be closed against the public for a year or more, for while the buildings are going up and coming down, the public will be as effectually deprived of the use of the grounds they cover as if the Exhibitheir only park worthy of the name-to be deficed and damaged, as it surely would be. We believe a large majority of them would can only be had at such a cost, and we saggest to this pertinacious Committee the wisdom of bearing that nossintley in mind.

MORE REFORMING.

Any sincere effort to reform the Democratic THE TRIBENE. Not that we have any idea that gone that but one practical way of reform scenes open, and that is by abolishing it altogether. Home Rule. But these little spurts of activity on the part of | what may be called the reforming element in | during Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, | the party turnish evidence of a conscioneness in that some kind of reform is necessary. It is a tion for improvements whenever a tenant the magnificture or sale of intoxicating liquors, remarkable circumstance in relation to all the should be ejected. It virtually created a new except for medicinal, mechanical or sciin this city and been directed toward the provided that whenever landsolds were willing beside Maine on the platform of absolute proorganization of the party here-that not one to sell, tenants should be assisted by the State, Intelligen. The results of this legislation will of them has ever pretended to anything radical the Board of Works being empowered to make be watched with keen interest by every principles of the party, is beliefs, its aim; or which should be repaid in small yearly instalits purposes. What they aim at is simply either ments. The operation of the Bright clauses by
a change in the personnel of the management of been very successful, not more dain a
and leadership by which a new set of officials thousand tenants having taken advantage of practically identical with that of Maine, or vital in character. They do not touch the advances for two-thirds of the purchase money, one intelligent enough to know that \$40,000 worth of property. == Sitting Ball is may enjoy the honors and the spoils, or a per- the law. After his return to office, Mr. Glad- the conditions under which it will operabout ready to surrender. German carp have fection of methods by which the party may stone moved for a Commission to investigate are different, in degree, if the effects of the Land Act of 1870, and forced not in kind. Maine is an old State, teen successfully propagated by the Fish Commission. —— There is no verdication of the numer that General Scholield will be transferred. —— The National Grange next in Washington. —— The National Grange next if the party info some sort of a political in Washington. —— The National Grange next if the National Grange next in Washington. —— The National Grange next if the party info some sort of a political in Washington. —— The National Grange next if the national Grange next in Washington. —— The National Grange next in the Industry of Real Washington. —— The National Grange next in the Industry of Real Washington. —— The National Grange next in the Industry of Real Washington. —— The National Grange next in the Industry of Real Washington. —— The National Grange next in the Industry of Real Washington. —— The National Grange next in the Industry of Real Washington. —— The National Grange next in the Industry of Real Washington. —— The National Grange next i they don't date avow, and what they avow they his landholding, but have not succeeded in Transies, mentioned among the arneither agree about nor seem to care for except | forming a prosperous class of peasant proprie-

> called reform movements. The Two d Ring was reformed out of Tammany, and the Kelly crowd came in. The Apollo Hall Democracy took its turn at reforming the party; the Irving Hall Democracy succeeded it. From both Tammany and Irving Hall there are constant | courts to interfere in cases of excessive rent, detections of "reformers" who go back and forth from one to the other, or set up new organgations, denouncing the corruptions of both and inviting all gonest. Demograts into the new concern. Yet never one of them breathes a word or syllable touching anything higher than ampaign tactics, methods of organization, or the petty personalities of ward politics. Her has been war open and constant between two great factions in the party in this city for years, and there has not appeared during the whole progress of it a single question of principle, or even of policy, or of anything except who shall have the offices and the spoils. They drove out Tweed and his gang because their robberies had been exposed, and the scandal was so great and flagrant they could do nothing else. But they began immediately a squable for the spoils and have been engaged in it ever since. The quarrel between Kelly and Tilden was over nothing but the division of plander between Kelly and Robinson it was the same; between Tammany and Anti-Tammany there has never been any difference except as to who should have the offices. The period of this long contention-in which the contending parties have shifted sides and crossed back and forth in such endless and inextricable confusion that one can hardly separate the factions-has never been lighted up by a single issue in which there was involved a political principle that did not

begin and end in the preed of public plunder. And now there's another reform on foot. It calls itself "The Young Men's Democratic "Club." and proposes a new enrolment and reorganization of the party in this city. The first step in this reform-indeed, the only reform proposed that we can see -is the passage of a law "for the legal regulation of primaries and the prevention of fraud and intimidation at primary elections, so as to preserve the sources of political power pure." That is, if we understand it, the object of this movement is to so tegulate the primaries that Tammany and Irving Hall shall not control them by fraud and intimidation. The thing aimed at is to destroy the power of the two Halls in the organization, and put the new club in the place of either or both of them. This, easy enough, is a fight for the machinery, and not for beliefs. It is not a question of principle, but of leaders. The new club is started by men who have seceded from the two Halis, and who, it is not uncharitable to say, are ambitious of leadership themselves. The trouble is that they start out without any belief except in the Democratic party; and the Democratic party, after running up in private. Yet in spite of our notions and down the gamat for twenty years, be- of religious liberty, we think kindly and gen-

show a handsome majority for Judge Folger, be absolutely bankrupt of principle, and only we rejoice in every attempt, however feeble, to reform the Democratic party, hopeless though the task may be. The new dub does not promise much, but it breaks off muother piece from the chief factions, and so is of some encouragement.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT IRELAND. A correspondent, who finds the cable dispatches complex, if not confusing, and who is anxious to know " just how the Irish land question stands," asks The Tensume to give him a plain statement of facts." He wishes to find out (1) what the leavers of the land movement are hoping to accomplish; (2) what the English Liberals have done in the past or have promised to de in the future to improve the lot of the Irish peasantry; (3) who is in the right in the present controversy, and, consequently, entitled to the sympathies of fair-minded Americans. The correspondent's request is headed, although be must ellow us to remind him that the proper way to study the history of our own times is not to attempt on artificial "cramming" when the importance of a public question has been tardily recognized, but to read a good news paper carefully every day, and follow the whole course of the controversy from its rise to its cultametion.

J. The present land agitation in Reland be gan to attract attention in 1878. At the outset the avowed object of the leaders was to obtain a reduction of reats, but as the movement gained headway their harangues became more violent, and the abolition of landlordism was recklessly demanded. The National Land League did not become formidable until the autumn of 1879, when a winter of dire privetion was staring the pensantry in the face. The Heme Rulers then began to discuss the land question, and in nearly every county landordism was denounced as a conspiracy azams; the people. After the arrest of Davitt, Killen and Paly the leaders were more moderate in their language. During the present year the disenssion has taken a wide range, and some of the speakers have been guilty of great excesses; but the two vital principles of the Land tion were in progress; and they will not League, as defined by Mr. Parneil, are advise to permit their great pleasure-ground-almost tenants to pay no more than a fair rent, and the pledge not to take a farm from which anyone has been evicted. Here and there a demagogue excites an ignorant audience by declarprefer that there should be no Exhibition if it ing that cent under any conditions of tenure is turies and a half ago really meant an unjust tax, and that the land belongs to something. Without it not a tree would have those who till it; but the leaders themselves do not discuss any method of establishme a class of proprietary peasants, and thereby of form are vague. They counsel systematic orparty will have the warraest symmethy of gautzation and constant adiation for indefinite preached has won a higher wisdom with its ends. Their altertor purposes seem to be po- greater wealth, and with increased opportunities reform is possible, for the party is really so far | lineal rather than agrarian, the question of tack rents and evictions merging finally in that of then which we shall not undertake to answer.

2. The Land Act of 1870, which was passed was designed to discourage unjus ifiable evictors. All the great landmarks of progress which The history of the party in this city during Great Britain are the work of the Eastish Lib-the part ten years is full of what have been erals, and it is only just to presume that they will eventually go on as they have begun. The agrarian outrages and solicious outbreaks in remedial legislation. Already there is a prosto award compensation to evicted tenants and to simplify the transfer of land. Such a policy will command the sympathies of warm-hearted John Bright, and, sooner or later, the earnest cooperation of the Premier, although the atter's practical sense, which comes with his Scoten blood, may require the immediate suppression of all forms of lawlessness. .

3. When there is so much that is right and so much that is wrong on both sides, the ethical merits of the question cannot be hastily deternuned. It is enough to know that both the Irish tenants and the English Liberals are entitled to the sympathies of all fair-minded Americans. If English rule has been a blight upon Ireland in the past, the Liberals, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, have spared no pains to redress ber grievances and repair her fortunes. If the leaders of the Irish movement are pygmics, if the projects of the Land League are vague and illusory, if ignorant mobs listen to alle rant and are incited to brutal crimes, the degraded and impoverished tenants have been crushed by the laws of nature and the greed of man until they excite the compassion of the world.

BOSTON'S ANNIVERSARY.

Boston will celebrate to-day the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Church. The occasion is religious, but at the same time it is political. The foundation of the church was really the foundation of the colony. The body politic and the body ecclesiastical were one and the same. The colony was established as an act of Christian duty, and not that its founders might become richer in this world's goods or achieve a greater tenrporal distinction. It was their peculiarity that they thoroughly believed. The Rev. Mr. Ellis in a historical discourse in Boston last Sunday said: "Those old pioneers left a world which I fear most of us would have pronounced good enough to make one unspeakably bet-'ter." But it is surely something that such devotion is still reverenced, even if it cannot be imitated. We look back almost with sadress to a time when men really believed. Dr. Ellis, to whose sermen we have alluded, would, if holding the same opinions, have been banished as a heretic from old Boston, Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, as an Episcopalian, would not have been tolerated in the house of his ancestor, the great Governor. The Rev. Phillips Brooks would not have been permitted to officiate as an Episcopalian clergyman even lieving or pretending to believe in every- erously and with the utmost respect of the

settlers of Massachusetts Bay. Their theology

is not ours. Some of the doctrines which they coheres through its appetite. We repeat that fervently embraced we utterly reject. We would not for a moment live under laws which they did not find onerous. We would not submit even temporarily to that identification of Church and State which was all in all to the pioneers of Boston. And yet we look back to that religious colony with an abstract approval at variance entirely with our practical dissent.

It is not difficult to comprehend this seeming inconsistency. With no liking for martyrdom ourselves, we write rapturously of the martyrs; we commemorate their sufferings in pictures and in marble; we name our churches after them, and peruse the story of their sacrifices with pitiful hearts and moistened eyes. Whether we would die the death to win the glory is quite another matter; but exterted respect is better than nothing-better surely than to let the best of history fall into mere oblivion.

But it must be admitted that notwithstanding the tendency to what we should call bigotry, which the Massachusetts settlers exhibited, there was a substantial liberality under all. There was difference of opinion, at least, which was strong enough to disturb the social peace of the colony. Mr. Ellis mentioned in his discourse that "great difficulty was en-"countered in maintaining Church supremacy." There were some who were not willing to join the congregation, and so qualify for voting. We do not mean to say that devotion to the creed was merely upon the surface, for undoubtedly by the majority it was accepted without agestion. But there was always a minority. There were ciways these who insisted upon thinking and neting for themselves. We should not regard them as really liberal, but they are to be judged by the standard of their times, and not by that of our own. Any dissent was liberality then. Even error had its value, and might develop intellectual courage and a spirit of genuine self-

It is a waste of words to ask the men of this age to accept their religious opinions from the past, or to consider that as indisputable which their fathers formal to be so. At the same time it would be equally absurd to deny the dignity and the safety of positive belief, or the danger of unre-trained speculation. Religion in Boston two cenbeen felled, not a house built, not a school established. It was in all that was done, thought, hoped for and struggied for. settling the land question. Their plans of 10. Whether the city which Winthrop founded and to which Wilson and Eigst and Cotton is now swayed by higher purposes, is a ques-

PROBLIBITION IN KANUAS.

On November 2 the State of Kansas, by direet vote of the people, adopted an the minds of individual members of the party | tions in lighted by cuthorist gifall compensa- | amendment to its Constitution forbidding forever reterm movements that have been set on foot- class of property. Mr. Bright's amendments, entific purposes. Thus this stalwart young and nearly all of them have had their origin which were engrafted on the original measure, plant of the West taken its place

receptly published Prohibition policy, the belief that have been set up during the half entury in the law prevents immigration-that houest, industrious Germans, especially, will not move into a community where they cannot obtain a glass of beer. There is doubtless truth in this assertion, for the foreign Ireland will only serve as pretexts for deferring population of Maine is notoriously small. If this orgament, then, has weight in Maine, a State into which immigration, under any law, would be comparatively small, it is easy to understand with what solicitude intelligent citizens may contemplate the probable effects of prohibition in Kansas. If under conditions otherwise invorable, there is a nearked decrease of settlement it land appreciates in value slowly instead of rapidly, is in the past, if attempts to evade the law add materially to litigation and increase in a large ratio the necessary expenditures for courts, an urgent opposition will inexitably endeavor to overturn the recent deliberately expressed decision of the people. Of course during the campaign the opponents of a prohibitory law in Kansas made the most of the argument that it was unjust to destroy capital invested in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liqnors: that men who had so invested their mency under the protection of the State had acquired a certain right to its continued protection, and that, aside from these considerations of justice, expediency forbade any interference with their operations.

On the other side it was argued with equal carnestness, and, as the result proved, with greater success, that a majority of the people a right to protect themselves against the acknewledged evils of drunkenness, that a prohibitory law would attract to the State the best class of immigrants, and that the savings from temperance would vastly outweigh the losses from prohibition. The people of Kansas were deeply stirred by this question, and the adoption of the constitutional amendment has been followed by enthusiastic rejoicing. It is not our purpose to discuss at this time the wisdom of the enactment, but to point out briefly the considerations which its passage involves. Without doubt, the operation of the Maine law has been such as reasonably to satisfy the majority of the people of that State, and there is no serious disposition there in any party to attempt its repeal. The operation of a similar law under very different conditions will be watched with interest by the whole country.

It was by a curious coincidence that we published the Intane Asylum at St. Peter. Minn. We have often speken generally of fires as the opprobrium of our civilization, but a fire which destroys those whom the public has undertaken specially to care. vesterday morning a report of the conversation of a

for is more than disgraceful. It is sad to read of these poor, helpless and crazed creatures at St. Peter subjected to indescribable fears and fleeing wildly from the consuming edifice. It touches every string of the heart which can possibly respond to the most piteous appeal of helpless suffering. Under the impulse of a first indignation, we say that such a calamity should be impossible. Can it be made so by human care and ingenuity? This is the only problem which the St. Peter conflagration presents. Can this thing happen again ? It so, then it has happened for nothing. These poor martyrs have died in vain-these demented wretches burned, smothered and frozen to death. The catastrophe should have been impossible-is it still possible? If so, then any lunatic asylum in the country may be burned to-night, or else the managers of the Minnesota institution are grossly culpable. If there was any care which they might have taken and did not take, then they are guilty of manslaughter. That is the logic of the matter,

and we defy any good-natured extenuator to get We shall presently be told that nobody is to blame -neither architect nor builder nor superintendent nor servant. We take issue in advance. We say that this general acquittal of everybody is mere nousense. There is no lunatic in the country who does not know better. Something was which should not have been done, or left undone which should have been done. We have at this writing no means of knowing what it was, but we are perfectly sure that some one has blundered. Nobody could have a moment's peace if left at the mercy of such mere chance as the acquittal of the managers of the St. Peter Asylum would imply. 'Nobedy to blame" is a verdict which after a steamboat explosion or a railway collision, or such a confligration as we are now considering, is an inult to the common sense of mankind.

The st. Perer Asylum is not the first nor the second institution of the sort which has been destroyed by fire with more or less loss of life. We are not consuring this fatuity for the first time by any means. Now and then an almshouse has been consumed with the crazy inmates, who should have been somewhere else. Are we to be subjected to a repetition of these dismal tragedies? That is a question which we commend to the consideration of all who are responsible. If nobody is responsible, if we cannot escape these holocausts, if it is perteetly in the fitness of things now and then to burn the demented wards of the State, there is no more to say; but this is a conclusion which we believe that an enlightened community will refuse to

There were no siphers in the last Democratic campaign, and there will be no forgery in the next. The Democracy is slowly and painfully acquiring

Senator Butler is very appropriately the spokes man of a scheme to steal control of the Heuse of Representatives. He first attracted public attention by making himself the hero of the Hamburg massacre of negroes, and he was sent to the Schate by a Legislature which was elected by tissue-balots. He has no moral right to his sent, for if there had been a fair election he would never have been

Forney thinks the Republic totters because he nitched bimselt to the losing candidate, and thus ent himself off from all hope of a living at the public expense. This is a hallumation.

Alexander Stephens says the Democratic plan of ampaign was simply a "mad rush for the bog-That promoles Baraum from a muledriver to a heg-driver.

There is a great deal of talk in the South about solidity, and a general tendency to say that it will be dissolved if President Garfield gives the necesary encouragement. This is a misapprehension. The remedy for Southern solidity exists only in the stuffing ballet-boxes and counting-in Democratic conductates, its volutity will vanish, and so also will the solid Northern opposition. At present there is little disposition in the South to do this. The Southern januan's and leaders all talk as if the cause for are merely waiting for a chance to forgive the forth for its hardness. So long as the spirit exists here is no hope of a change for the better. The forth will be solid just as long as the South upholds

Perhaps Ben Hill will be surprised, but the Re-publican party declares to disband as he requested.

When a modest correspondent asked General Garield for information about his Cabinet, the General tailed and observed: "That is something we will all know more about three months from now. I have made up my mind to be for three months a first class harener." It the office scekers have their way he will have a chance to do all the listening he

If Sickles, Forney, Butier, Butterfield and other renegade Republicans will go off in a corner somewhere and form a new party of their own it will be a great relief to the Republicans. All danger of their coming back will then be dispelled.

The Hon, Clarkson N. Potter seems to be about the only eminent and respectable Democrat who did not lose anything by the recent campaign. His private opinion of his party would be likely to command public attention.

Barnem will be chiefly famous in history as the man who did a thing so mean that William H. English spurned it.

Private dispatch from Beltzhoover to the Editor of The World: "For Heaven's sake please stop stirring up my case. I want to give the public a chance to lorget it."

Tilden still keeps his views to himself. He enjoys them so much be can't part with them.

PERSONAL.

Justice Clifford is so ill that he cannot recognize his most intimate friends, and there is no probabil-

ity that his condition will improve. Representative Loring has built a handsome house in Washington, and it is said that after the expiration of his Congressional term be will make that city his permanent home.

The Czar, a telegram to The London Standard says. is in an almost continual state of come from utter It is added that the Czarewitch is to prostration. be appointed Regent.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson is about to publish a new volume of ballads and other rhymed poems. It is to contain various "English Idyls" and verses in dialect after the manner of "The Northern Farmer."

The richest men in Germany are the Rothschilds of Frankfort, Krupp of Essen, and Bleichbroder of Berlin; and Prince Bismarck is also reckoned among the millionaires. The number of Prassian millionaires is only 1,195.

Mr. Rummel, the pianist, is engaged to marry Miss Letla Morse, daughter of Mr. S. F. B. Morse, the young lady to whom Governor Tilden's attentions have long been discussed. Their marriage will shortly be celebrated and their wedding journey will be to Europe.

Prince Bismarck, it is reported abroad, has made epeated applications to his Emperor to be released

seemed to him, acted very wisely in sending, asthey had often done, real Excellencies as their representations.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is said to have a. pended more than \$500,000 in efforts to improve the condition of the poor and deserving fisherms of the United Kingdom. The negotiations between the Baroness and the other partners in the bank a garding her marriage are still going on. It is not ported that Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's offers of assistance in the discussion were met with a refusal to talk over the affairs of the bank with a stranger.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA-I PURITANL

Whether or not it be one of the best of Bellings operas-a question on which contemporary crisis were by no means agreed-"I Puritani" is not likely to be often heard in these days, or to min any great measure of popularity. The work is not easy to put on the stage, because it demands for its proper interpretation a greater number of artists equal and exceptional excellence than are often to be found in one company. It is not like "Ia Sonnambula," which a sonrano, if she have suft. ciently brilliant vocalization, can carry through to the satisfaction of most audiences, be the tenor and bass never so bad, but it requires four artists of no common power, for although the soprane is the central figure, the tenor, baritone and bassang nearly as important. Elvira is a part which most right sopranos would be glad to add to their repertories if it were not for the difficulties in the way of having the opera performed at all, for it is thoroughly interesting, dramatic and of a nature to rouse the sympathy of an audience, and it contains a great many effective songs, such as the beautifully tender " Que la Voce," the sparkling Polacca, and the spirited "Vien, diletto," which, with its peaceful and elaborate Fioriture, is among the best of Bellint's "show" pieces. It is one of Mme. Gerster's most sympathetic imperson

tions. This charming artist is peculiarly happy in simulating madness, as she show, both in "Linds" and "Lucia," and as the heroine of " I Puritant " is mad during the greater part of the opera, she is altogether in her element. There is nothing wild or terrible in the madness that she portrays, nor does it ever oppress one with a sense of horror; it is pathetic and tender and peno trated with intensest grief. So that what it lacks in impressivenessit more than compensates for in its power to compel pity or sympathy. Her singing last night was admirable-we had almost said that it was better than any that she has done this year. The pp. rity of her intonations, the elegance of her phrasing, the good taste and finished execution of herea-beltshments, together with the sentiment er-pression and spirit that she displayed, made her performance delightfully satisfactory at every

The other artists were worthy of her. Campanisi The other artists were worthy of her. Campania, who was an capital votte, saigh his caratina is the first net. "A te, o cara," most charmingly, and he saig with the greatest effect throughout he saight of the caracter of t

GENERAL NOTES.

A mining camp has its own way of celeerating an election. On the 3d of November the Repuscans of Silver Chiff set at inserty a splended eagle, the capture of which, on election day, was rather curiou t was found near the city by a miner, with a large enake coiled around its neck and one wing. The state

Kearney has been a curse to San Francisco for five years. The press of that city charges that whether one looks at the erection of new buildings, the the number of school children, the amount of banking empital, the construction of ratioads in Cultoruta, the clation of releases to mortgages, or any other industion of the activity of industry and the profit of commercial transactions, everywhere he will find that great change for the worse occurred very soon a terms oranneation of a powerful Communistic political parts.

A death from chloroform was the subject of an inquest in London a fortuight ago. A young left was taken to a hospital for operation for stoolsman and died while under the influence of chloroform. The physician considered her in every respect a fit subselves satisfied with the evidence, and returned a ver-dict of "Death by inheadventure." The chloreform appears to have been administered with dae :k:1 and care, and the patient was a fit snojees. In view of the

Strangers in Paris need not be too anxious to watch the conflicts between State and Church, A forthight ago two daughters of a well-known English resident who lives close to the Dominican Convent in the Fanbourg St. Honore, were at used at 8 man Catholics, and they went out to see whether the deerees were being enforced. They found themselves in the midst of a number of roughs and policemen. The former shouted "A bas Dicu! A bas la caloite! A bas les Dominicains !" One of the ladies, carried away by youthful impulse, shouted "A bas les deerets!" whereapon the police, who had left the roughs un when her sister interposed and said they must arrest her too. The policemen, who were very civil, decined to do this, as she had done nothing, and so, to accompany her sister, she had to cry "A bas Constans!" These young ladies were then taken to the Commissary of Pelice, and they remained at the station for six hours, when they were released provisionally, which means that the Government reserves its right either of prosecuting them or turning them out of the country.

PUBLIC OPINION.

John W. Forney has ordered his Thanks-giving dinner-crow with chokeberry sauce.-[Ceveland Herald (Rep.)

The question of "protection" is coming to the front in several of the Southern States, notably B Virginia, Georgia and North Carotina, and it bids fait to produce a general disintegration of the dominant patr in that whole region.—(Philadelphia Euord (Ind.) The South is a rock that cannot be broken

by a single stroke of the Ridical sledge-hammer, but will stand many a stout blow—though it may be gradiently worn away by acts of kindness, as rain-drops at time wear away the solidest blocks of granite—Bichmond State (Dem.) BEN HILL'S NEW PARTY.

BEN HILL'S NEW PARTY.

From The Providence Press (Ind. Rep.)
Senator B. H. Hill, of Georgia, in his late open letter to Mr. Chuttenden, of Brooklyn, New-Yerk, has correctly said, "The time has come for a great National Union party." Certainly. That necessity began to appear when the South attempted to "legislate in negro into Kansas," and especially when it "find as Port Sumter." Now it is rene wed under another form And the same great National Union party that railled in the call of the Union in 1861, and from phed at Appendix to the first and the same great National Union party that railled in the call of the Union in 1861, and from phed at Appendix to the first of the little of mattax, is again called to meet "a Solid South" unor the heretical banner of State Sovereignty, falsely styled. "National," being as false to the fide of unationality as was the plea of Jeff Davis that he was contending for constitutional rights. So we heartly agree with Mr. Hall that "the time has come for a great National Union party."

GENERAL GARFIELD ON THE MOREY LETTER Upon one subject General Garfield expressed

Upon one subject General Garfield expression with which with considerable freedom. That subject we the Morey letter. He deplored the course of those Borocratic leaders who could descend to an attempt change the result of a National election by so dishoust a trick, and pointed out how easily it might have succeeded had the case been a close one. He did not bestate to say that it had cost the Republicans the State California should it be finally shown that Cantenniad general expression of the industry with which copies of the letter were circulate, he had proofs curuch. It had been sown broadest among working people, to whom the exposure of fraudulent choracter came too late. It had been used upon the very day of election. One paper in the letter with repeated applications to his Emperor to be released from the cares of office, and an anecdote has got into circulation that when the latest of these applications went up to his Imperial master the latter wrote across its margin in immense letters, "No; never."

Concerning Mr. Booth The Pall Mail Gazette said Mr. Irving's admirers call his genius and his detractors his eccentricity, is wanting in Mr. Booth's performances, there can be little doubt that in evenness of acting and in promineration of the language he is superior to the Euglish tragedian.

"His Excellency James Russell Lowell" is greatly praised in England for his speech at the opening of sentence of sators was represented in England for his speech at the opening of sentence of sators and fire flows are used in tone mere execution of the sense. That the felter princed any elicity is only and that it reced what "in the decision what tools are used in tone mere execution of the sense." It was so palpally praised in England for his speech at the opening of sentence to the day of election. One paper in this calment framidulent class require of a factory sit had on that morning printed a picture of a factory sit had on that morning printed a picture of a factory of one end and Chinage going in at the other, and the line. "This is was defined on that on ming printed a picture of a factory and the line. "This is was defined to have the other, and the line. "This is was defined on that on ming printed a picture of a factory in the develope out of one end and Chinage going in at the other, and the line. "This is was defined to have he with each of one end and Chinage going in at the other, and the line. "This is was defined to election. One paper in this side and on that morning printed a picture of a factory side and in that morning printed a picture of a factory and the lefter printed on that on ming printed a picture of a factory and the terming printed a picture of a factory and the line. This is was defined as the line. This is with a dark that the other